REGISTERED No. 79—1872

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,574.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 19, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 48 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander T. Lewis, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 2 th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

	May 1873.		June 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Madras	13
,, Cuttack	31	,, Coconada	15
,, Narrakal	June 4	,, Vizagapatam	16
,, Tuticorin	6	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Colombo	7	,, Coringa	17
,, Galle	8	,, False Point	18
,, Negapatam	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain w. other communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy. The Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Navakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Corros, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd May 1873, at 2 P.M.

	May 1873.		June 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave BUSREH	11
,, Kurrachee	27	,, Fao	11
,, Guadur	28	,, Kuwel	12
,, Muscat	30	,, Bushire	13
,, Bunder Abbas	June 1	,, Linga	16
,, Linga	3	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Bahrein	5	,, Muscat	19
,, Bushire	5	,, Guadur	21
,, Fao	8	,, Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSREH	8	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY during the monsoon, commencing from 28th May.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Reeves, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH INSTANT.

THE Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 Nett Registered Tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive First Class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description. There is a Surgeon on board, and she carries a Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL £50
FIRST ,, SUEZ £20

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th April 1873.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 24th May.

THE s. s. XANTHO, 1,800 tons, 250 H. P., nominal, William Cosens, Commander, will leave as above. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 500

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)

THE Steam-ship RED GAUNTLET, 922 Nett Registered Tons, Charles Mann, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive First-class Passenger accommodation. The services of a Surgeon are engaged, and she carries a Stewardess.

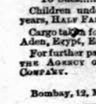
For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
or W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Imperial Mail Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th June. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also the conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-0	£35	£19-0
To Port Said	£33-6	£28	£14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 14th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	38	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	Including
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	Without Food.
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, Half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 8th November, 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 19th May, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. NUBIA, (2,095 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—

For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 19th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 16th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. SURAT, 2,578 Tons, and 50) H. P., Captain E. J. Baker, will leave for China on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, Fort, 16th May 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About 20th May—"BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. Shaw, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship "SIR WALTER SCOTT."

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare ..... £45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

"HARRISON LINE."

OUTWARD VOYAGE 28 DAYS.
(Including all Stoppages.)
TO SAIL 20TH MAY.

THE new and powerful fast Steam-ship "CHANCELLOR," 2,000 Tons (sister vessel to the s.s. "AMBASSADOR), will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

This Steamer has been specially built for the East Indian Trade, and the Saloon and Cabins are well ventilated and fitted up with every improvement, luxury, and comfort.

FIRST CLASS FARE ..... Rs. 500,
(Exclusive of Wines, &c.)

For Passages only apply to the Undersigned, who will give all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES FROM SURAT TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	... 3 8
Third Class	...	...	... 1 8
Horses	...	...	... 4 0
Carriages	...	...	... 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FEROZSHAH SHAPOORJEE at Surat.
DINKER NARAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

N.B.—This Steam Ferry will be withdrawn during the S. W. Monsoon months of June, July and August.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. TIMOR, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for examination and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Timor.

Bombay, 14th May 1873.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES per s.s. MURIEL.

—The s.s. MURIEL, having arrived from Liverpool under General Average, occasioned by damage received in the Mersey, which stove in the Vessel's bows and filled the fore compartment with water, necessitating the re-docking of the Steamer and the landing of the Cargo, CONSIGNEES are requested to SIGN the AVERAGE BOND, to PRODUCE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of TWO and a HALF per CENT. on the INVOICE VALUE of their GOODS, after which the Undersigned will grant DELIVERY ORDERS.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 15th May 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 Cases ¼ Prints.
5 do. T. Red Cambrics.
5 do. White Doris.
3 Casks Wood Screws, various sizes.
4 Cases Choice Hungarian Spirits
1 Case Platedware, consisting of salver, cruet stand, spoons and forks, &c.
An Invoice of handsome Kerosine Table Lamps.
5 Cases White Jaconets.
4 do. T. Red Check Handkerchiefs.
1 Bale Blue and White Stripe Drills.
A quantity of Venetian and Panel Doors and Windows.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Indus—

N D—306—1 Case Leather.

By order of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Tramoye Moojee and Co.

4 Bales Shegaum Cotton.

AT 2 P.M.

1 New Office Shigram made to order.
1 Powerful Bay Kattiawar Horse.
1 Jolly Boat 30 by 6.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, a convenient comfortable, and commodious dwelling-house, suitable for the residence of Hindoo Families.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the —— 1873, on the premises, by order of Vishnoo Trimbuck Moonim, of the Bombay Firm of Gopalrow Myrall, the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Banabaee, wife of Hurrichund Narrayenjee, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned mortgaged property, free of all incumbrances. The sale is by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Gopalrow Myrell, in that behalf by the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 30th December 1870, made between the said Banabaee, wife of Hurrichund Narrayen of the one part, and the said Gopalrow Myrall of the other part.

All that piece of Government freehold land or ground admeasuring 879 and 1/9th square yards, entered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Bombay under No. 1,342, and the Assessment on Tax under No. 132 in the name Banabaee, wife of Hurrichund Narrayen, together with the hereditaments, dwelling-house and premises erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for Municipal rates and taxes under Nos. 55 and 56, and which said hereditaments were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Banabaee, wife of Hurrichund Narrayenjee, and the members of his family and her tenants, and are situated in the Lohorchawl Street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay within the registration sub-district of Mandvee, fronting towards the south of the said Lohorchawl Street, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Luxmoon Vaolca Camut, and partly by the property of Venayek Purushram Divan, on or towards the west by the property of the heirs of Luxmoon Govindjee, on or towards the north by the said Lohorchawl Lane, and on or towards the south by the property of Wittoba Pandoorung. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their Auction Room, Fort, where a plan of the premises could be seen, or at the Office of Mr. KHUNDEROW MOROJEE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th May 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OUTSTANDING ASSETS.

In the matter of the Estates of Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, lately carrying on business under the name and firm of Manockjee Limjee & Co., and now in liquidation under Act XXVIII. of 1865.

The Trustees of the above Estates will sell by Public Auction, through Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., unless previously disposed of by private contract, the outstanding assets of the above Estates.

Full particulars can be seen at the Office of the Trustees, at No. 23, Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Captain Warner, the same comprises, glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, platedware, such as cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, set of spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, American dining-room chairs, corner whatnots, single and folding screens, circular and pier tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome carpets, Lady's Davenport, a full-toned grand square piano, by C. H. Schroder, plated double light hanging argand lamps, English iron bedsteads and cots, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, dispense articles, China flower pots, stands, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, by Madely.
A Ditto ditto Light Buggy.
A Fine Kattiawar Milch Cow and Female Calf.
Catalogue are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and handsome costly Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, a Madras built Dog Cart, Buggy, Horse, Harness, &c., at the New Post Office Building, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the very valuable and handsome household furniture &c. The property of E. C. George, Esq., Post Master of Bombay proceeding to Calcutta.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of Sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, a handsome Miniature Brougham, a powerful Flea-bitten Grey Horse, &c., at Nepean Sea Road.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, in Surgeon Major Rogers' Bungalow, at Nepean Sea Road, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of the late J. A. G. Duff, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortagagee, and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Hussun bin Shaik Mahomed Goojratee, the mortgagor the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage tenement, or dwelling-house and premis s standing thereon, situate, lying and being, without the Fort of Bombay, in and fronting on the west side of Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1420, and assessed under No. 55, containing by admeasurement one hundred and three-and-a-half square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by a mohendars' passage, on or towards the west by the Shaik Adoola Doctor Street, on or towards the north by the house of Budrooden bin Jeboodin Shaik Ibraheem, and on or towards the south by the house of the said Mahomed Hussun bin Shaik Mahomed Goojratee, which said premises was formerly occupied by the said Mahomed Hussun bin Shaik Mahomed Goojratee and now in the occupation of his tenant.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Peroo Mahomed, the mortagagee, and on account and at the risk of Mamon Hadjee Elias Hadjee Ahmed, the mortgagor the following landed property, viz., all that piece or parcel of land or fazendaree ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, or stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Nizamuddinmechspada, commonly called Khurack and Chutree Sarung Street, in the island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and formerly was in the occupation of Khoja Mah medbhoy Dossbhoy, and is now occupied by the said Mamon Hadjee Elias Hadjee Ahmed and his tenants, and assessed by the municipal Commissioner under No. 46, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eleven (111) square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Bhanjee Jewraz, on or towards the west by the Chutree Sarung Street, on or towards the north by the Nanadarmuchapada, and on towards the south by the sweeper passage.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a complete New Boiler at Ritchie Bunder, Colaba.

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of May 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of the Secretary of the Albert Mills Company, Limited, and on account and risk of whom it may concern, the following :—

One complete New Boiler No. 2,533 by W. and J. Galloway, arrived per steamer Riga. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

N.B.—The object of selling the above New Boiler, complete, is that it was not sent out agreeable to the Indent—

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERIES, OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of May 1873, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 28, Apollo Street, by order of Cotton Commissioner, the following articles, on account of Government, viz :—

Cattle power machinery exhibited at Broach Exhibition, Doctor Forbes' rack presses, second-hand office tent with floor jazum, full-pressed bales and loose cotton, ironware in variety, suitable for different machineries, hand-press, rain gauges, thermometers, cotton seed samples, &c.

Also, office furniture, consisting of tables, benches, screens, presses, record boxes, beam scales with weights and sundry other miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe. :

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant, in honour of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th May 1873.

MACKENZIE, LYALL, & Co. are instructed by H. MILLETT, Esq., Receiver of the High Court, Calcutta, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, proximo, and following days, *the Good Will, Lease, and Stock-in-Trade* of that extensive and well fitted ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, known as the VULCAN FOUNDRY, belonging to the late Firm of HUGH McLARDY & Co.

As the Machinery is of the best description, the above offers an opportunity seldom met with. The sale will be in detail.

Catalogues can be had on application to the Auctioneers.

WANTED PASSAGE to ENGLAND, via the SUEZ CANAL, for a HARMLESS PATIENT in the LUNATIC ASYLUM. For further particulars apply to the AGENT for TRANSPORTS, Dockyard.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE!!

AN English-built BROUGHAM, in excellent order, together with a Fast Trotting Horse and a Set of Good Harness. Also an English-built DOG CART, in excellent order. The property of Mr. PICKERING. No reasonable offer will be refused ; will be sold separately, or the two in one complete.—Apply to

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
CHEMISTS.
FROM 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, TO
SASSOON HOUSE,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.
A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HOT SEASON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,
BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just received, a Fresh Consignment of GOODS for the present Hot Weather : comprising Light Tweeds in every colour, Oxford Shirtings, French Shirtings, Silk and Wool, &c., &c.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.	Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves ...	P. Pr 2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.	2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves ...	,, 3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	,, 3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves...	,, 3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves.....	,, 2 12

COLLARS.	Rs. a.
Shakespear, Reading, Byron, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz.....	6 8

SCARFS.	
Duke of Edinburgo, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12
The Round Satin.....	3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.	

HATS.	
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats.....	12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro' ...	6 8
Brown Felt do. do. ...	7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chesters	6 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0
ROSEHOLD LINEN.	
Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from	1 8

JEWELLERY.	
Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	Cash. Rs. a. 1 8 / Credit. Rs. a. 2 0

SHIRTS.	Rs. a.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each..	8 8
Badham's Spun Silk.....	12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz.....	60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p.doz.	60 0

All new Patterns

SLEEPING SUITS.	
Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
Badham's Spun Silk.....	22 0

TIES.	
Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb.....	1 0
Coloured ,, ,, ...	0 8
White Dress Ties, from	0 8

HELMETS.	
Hawke's Regulation Helmet	18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike ...	83 0
White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS.	
English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
Do. without do	10 0

UMBRELLAS.	
Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.	

HOSIERY.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Hose	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair....	4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ doz. for	20 0
Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	28 8
Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0

OVERLAND SUITS.	
Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0

BRACES.	
Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab	2 0

HANDKERCHIEFS.	
Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
,, ,, ,, Coloured Borders...	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from.....	10 0
TRUNKS, &c.	
Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.	
STICKS.	
Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.	

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM & COMPANY.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

COMFORTABLE CLOTHING
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
23, & 24, APOLLO STREET.

PERFECT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 17TH MAY 1873.

In Exchange on London the tendency has been still downwards, and sellers are holding for even better rates than our quotations.

Government securities are very firmly held at fully the prices to-day.

Bank Bills, 6months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¼d.
Credit do.	1s. 11 d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11½d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 11 9/16d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½ to 99¾
Do. demand	100 1/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99½ nominal.
Do. demand	99 15/16. to par.
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	228 to 228½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½ to 111
Four & half per cent.	104½ to 105
Four per cent.	103 to 103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92 nominal.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—		
Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise	7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6-6
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Rance Pieces	222½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-11
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

Saturday Evening.

More demand for sailing ships at £2-16-3 to £2-17-6. By Steamers speculators have so much tonnage to fill up by 23rd inst. that rates are scarcely maintained. A fair number of orders have been written at £2-11-3. The non-arrival of the overdue ships is causing anxiety and stopping business.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 17s. 6d.
	Myrabolams	£2 2s. 6d.
	Coir bills	£2 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. 10ml.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 7s. 6d.
Trieste		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 to 25 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		No offer.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has been no change in the state of the market, and prices show no alteration at all. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

350	pieces	Grey Shirtings	45 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	at Rs.	5 0 6
500	,,	,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 9 ,,	at ,,	6 7 0
1,500	,,	,, Jaconets	44 ,, 20 ,, 2½ ,,	at ,,	2 2 3
450	,,	,, Dhotees	44 ,, 9 ,,	at ,,	1 10 0
450	,,	,,	44 ,, 10 ,,	at ,,	1 12 0

COTTON.

The market on Saturday closed quiet, but prices show no change. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee	at Rs.	198 to Rs. 200
,, Akote	at ,,	205 to ,, 207
,, Broach M.G.	at ,,	215 to ,, 230
,, Hingunghaut	at ,,	225 to ,, 230
,, Mowa and Bhowunggur	at ,,	202 to ,, 205
,, Sawgimed	at ,,	212 to ,, 215
,, Compta and Vingorla	at ,,	180 to ,, 181

The following purchases have taken place on Saturday :—

100	candies	New Bhownuggur,	at Rs.	202½ to 203	
50	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	203 to 204	
25	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	240	
25	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	2 3	
150	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	202 to 205	
25	,,	,, Unjor	at ,,	196	
75	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	199 to 196	
75	,,	,, Broach M. G.	at ,,	213 to 215	
50	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	208½	
50	,,	,, Jodia	at ,,	184	
175	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	183 to 187	
100	,,	,, Kuranjo	at ,,	198	
100	,,	,, ,,	at ,,	195	
250	,,	,, Veerumgaum	at ,,	195	
75	,,	,, Fairpore	at ,,	235	
25	,,	,, Surat M.G.	at ,,	230	
25	,,	,, Hingunghaut F.P.B.	at ,,	221	
75	,,	,, Khandeish	at ,,	179	
100	,,	,, Oomrawuttee F.P.B.	at ,,	198 to 200	

METALS.

500 cwts. Copper Braziers at Rs. 56-14 per cwt.

YARNS.

6,000 lbs. Water No. 30's at 11¼ annas per lb.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

Saturday Afternoon.

Market for Spinning shares closed firm. Bank of Bombay and Colaba shares dull. Press shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value in Rs.	Paid up.	Last div. Rs. p. a.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	765
10,000	500	10%	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	255
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	250
40,000	25½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,090	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110 x.d.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	250

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21s 3d	6p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	236½
.....	£20	10s 1½	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13s 10½	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	4.00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£12	19s 5d	6%	Do. New Shares	216

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,505
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	930
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	465

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	780
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	7,100
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,600
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps.	Broach Cotton Co	850
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,888	all	40 ,,	Colaba Press Co.	5,500
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	7,100
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	690
300	1,000	all	200 ps.	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	1,900
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	625	350	42½ ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	665
120	2,500	all	250 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	400
400	850	750	135 ps.	Scinde Press Co.	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,900
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,365
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,680
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,070
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	235
2,560	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,525
750	2,000	all	2[illegible]	Great Eastern	2,250
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,050
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,160
900	1,000	all	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,085
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,100 x.d
600	2,500	2,400	210p.s	Royal	2,200
570	1,000	...	...	Soondercas Spinning	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	58
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	153
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	460
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

CALCUTTA.—14TH MAY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents. at Rs. 103 to 103-2, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents. at Rs. 105.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 110-12.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, April 24.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, May 14.
18	Priga	Crawford	Aden, April 21.
	Wm. Woodbury	Heniman	North Shild, Dec. 3.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Ocrun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Gladys (s)	Bardo	Trieste, &c.
	Patna (s)	Hensard	Coast, Calcutta and China.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Killerney (s)	O'Neill	Liverpool.
18	Potomac	Loudon	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Robert Kerr, Allen, to Liverpool.

Brig Estrelle de Damao, Nacoda, to Zanzibar.

STEAMER REPORT.

Galle, 18th May, 12-58 P.M.—French mail steamer Meinam from Calcutta arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH MAY.

From Liverpool.

Timor s, 163 bundles iron hoops and 32 bundles iron spears, F. Muir and Co.

Muriel s, 10 barrels coal pitch, S. S. Narrelwalla.

From London.

Strathclyde s, 8 cases brandy, D Sorabjee and Co ; 25 barrels tar, H Allibhoy and Co ; 60 cases moscile and 348 cases champagne, N Ardaseer and Sons.

Xantho s, 11 packages medicine, A K Lookmanjee.

Gresham s, 50 cases gin, J Nowrojee.

Pembrokeshire, 75 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.

From Genoa.

Persia s, 100 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH MAY.

For Liverpool.

Wallas Castle, 26 bales cotton, E Latham and Co.

Peacemaker, 259 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co ; 33 bales cotton, A Moosanee.

New Era, 500 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co.

Macedon, 100 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co ; 600 packages sulvonnica, S S Narelwalla.

Duncairn, 300 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co.

Ashgrove, 260 bundles linseed, M Sewjee ; 500 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J Pursotum ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Pocahontas, 2,500 bundles coir yarn, P Runchordass ; 500 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 40 bales cotton, J Curumchund ; 118 bales cotton, W Bogle and Co.

Andaman, 1,000 bundles myrabolams, Lyon and Co.

Iron Cross, 225 casks cocoanut oil, S Mooljee ; 150 bales cotton, S Muncharam ; 20 bales cotton, H Cursondass ; 107 bales cotton, R Callooram ; 250 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

Killarney s, 500 bags linseed, M Simpron and Co.

Chancellor s, 48 bales cotton, R Premjee ; 80 bales cotton, M Simpson and Co ; 22 bales cotton, M Moteechund.

Bellona s, 200 bags wheat, R Steuart and Co ; 250 bales hemp, S Mooljee ; 105 bales cotton, F Sands and Co ; 108 bales cotton, B Dayabhoy ; 25 bales cotton, M Pragjee ; 27 bales cotton, G Futtaychund ; 90 bales cotton, H Capoorchund ; 78 bales cotton, E Mooljee ; 50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Xantho s, 59 bales wool, D Ruttonsey ; 13 bales hides, P Assur ; 36 bales cotton, S Sallamamed and Co ; 97 bales cotton, D D Ghandy and Co ; 120 bales cotton, P Premjee ; 100 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy ; 200 boxes saltpetre, D Poonja ; 22 bales wool, Farnham and Co ; 190 bales rags, K Veerjee.

Strathclyde s, 25 bales wool, M Canjee ; 103 bales cotton, K Purseotum ; 100 bales cotton, K Hurridass ; 50 bales cotton, M Moteechund ; 70 bales cotton, N Purbhoodass ; 38 bales cotton, H Cuporchund ; 102 bales cotton, N G Abram ; 100 bales cotton, D G Hoosein and Co ; 60 bales cotton, C Premjee.

Granite City, 300 bales cotton, E Latham and Co.

For London.

Nubia s, 162 pieces E teeth, J Peerbhoy ; 39 pieces E teeth, E F Mahomed ; 44 pieces E teeth, T Veerjee.

For Odessa.

Buckingham s, 600 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Trieste.

Gladys s, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co,

For Hongkong.

Surat s, 55 kegs sulphate of copper, A C Essabhoy ; 28 bundles sharkfins, D Dossa ; 35 bales cotton, G Dulsockroy ; 600 bales cotton, N J Abram ; 115 bales cotton, S N Tulatee ; 416 bundles sharkfins and 17 bundles fishmaws, A Lalljee and Currimbhoy ; 147 bales cotton, 180 bundles fishmaws, 564 bundles sharkfins, and 55 bales twist, C Ebram ; 483 bundles sharkfins, and 71 bundles fishmaws, J Lalljee.

Bokhara s, 3 boxes silver coins, H E H Habib ; 1 box silver coin, A Sallaman ; 108 pieces E teeth ; 35 bales cotton, L Chuttoo ; 8 chests opium, R Dunjeeshaw and Co ; 7 chests opium, H J M A Khatu ; 40 bales cotton, R Callooram ; 20 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co ; 11 chests opium, J Chitram ; 35 chests opium, K Hurmookroy ; 6 chests opium, T Sewamull ; 23 chests opium, D Cowasjee Tata.

For Shanghai.

Bokhara s, 6 chests opium, D D Ghandy and Co ; 16 chests opium, A Habibbhoy ; 9 chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw and Co ; 19 chests opium, B and A Hormusjee ; 35 chests opium, G Buldew ; 3 chests opium, S. Sobhagmull ; 5 chests opium, G G Vurzmahim.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 14.

Schneider, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

MAY 17.

Richard, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Punjaub.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 17.

Elton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, to England.

Elliston, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Barkley, Bt. Captain, 5th Madras Regiment N. I., on furlough, to England.

Trestrail, Surgeon Major, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Khandalla.

Taylor, Colonel, 5th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Belgaum.

Rogers, Surgeon Major, 6th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Belgaum.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c. —Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, G. I. P. Railway, B. B. & C. I. Railway, and Khangsum and Oomrawuttee Branch Railway—Bombay Price Current.
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NOTICE.—After the 20th instant, Mr. Menist, Oculist Optician, will Transfer to his Agents, Messrs. Chatelain Montandon & Co., of Bombay his entire Stock of Optics, containing Spectacles ; Eye-glasses ; Aneroid Barometers ; Pocket Barometers ; 12 Lens Alluminium Binoculars ; 12 Lens Field-glasses ; 3 Change Object-glass ; Marine, Field, and Opera Binoculars ; Opera-Glasses, on Silver Enamelled, containing all 12 Lenses ; Binocular Telescopes, Loose Convex and Concave Pebbles ; Loose Coloured Lenses, in Convex and Concave. To avoid imposition Mr. Menist's articles are marked with his name and address.

3rd May 1873.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PAGE—May 15th, at Colaba, the wife of Mr. S. Page, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERTELSEN—May 12th, at Berhampore, the wife of V. W. Bertelsen, prematurely of a daughter, still-born.

ELLIS—May 15th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. George F. Ellis, Merchant, of a daughter.

PROESCHMANN—At No. 19, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Geo. Proeschmann, Esq., of a son.

MASKELL—May 14th, at Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of J. M. Maskell, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

DAWSON—May 13th, at Madras, William Robert Bruce, only son of the late G. A. Dawson, Esq., British Consular Agent at Yanam, aged 10 years 3 months and 5 days.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1873.

After the repeated representations that have been made to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce about the damage in cotton goods arising from mildew the foreign dealer expected that the Chamber would institute enquiries into the causes of such damage and use its influence to prevent the exportation of goods of the perishable and unmerchantable quality alluded to. This is a matter affecting the good name and the stability of the trade itself, and it concerns the manufacturer and the exporter quite as much as the foreign purchaser. The users of cotton goods in India, China, and elsewhere may safely be left out of consideration, for if the goods in these markets are not in favour with the consumer they will not be saleable, or saleable only at a ruinous loss to the wholesale dealer. Such a trade sings its own dirge and seeks its own extinction. The question of the damage from mildew in cotton goods is therefore a purely commercial question and one in which Manchester must be more nearly interested than India or China. India and China can get on better without Manchester than Manchester without India and China. We scarcely think that it was in this spirit or under this persuasion that a sub-committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce conducted their recent enquiry and submitted their report to the Directors of the Chamber about the "causes of mildew in "cotton goods shipped to the Eastern markets." We published this report on Saturday last, and would invite special attention to the four first resolutions, which all point to "tricks of the "trade," though the Committee are too polite to say so in broad Saxon English. The use of "deliquescents" is "condemned," but why they are ever used is not explained. "The East" is supposed to possess a very hot and dry climate, and perhaps the scientific Manchester sizer is also a Hygienist (Hygiene being the leading science of the day in England), and in his solicitude for Bapoo the ryot thinks that if Bappoo were provided with a "deliquescent" bundee it would add both to his health and comfort. But Bappoo, ignorant man, knows nothing about deliquescent salts, though he does happen to know that mildewed cloth possesses "the rot," and he rejects it on this account alone, leaving the wholesale dealer to trace the rot to deliquescence and to trace deliquescence to dishonest manufacture.

The second resolution is about "the artificial "introduction of moisture into the yarn or cloth "for the purpose of increasing weight during the "process and stages of manufacture or after manufacture, or the deliberate moistening of the cloth "by means of damp storage." All this we are told "tends to create mildew and must be "condemned." We strongly object to the use of the word "artificial" in this resolution. Every thing connected with the manufacture of cotton cloth is "artificial" and may be honest ; "dishonest" is therefore a more expressive word, and if the resolution is read accordingly the meaning of the sub-committee will be better understood by the general reader.

The third resolution is about "the excessive "sizing of cloth, for the object of producing weight "and cheapness," and this is said to be "danger-"ous" by increasing the risk of mildew. The "excessive sizers" know all about the "danger-"ous" nature of the proceeding very well, but it has hitherto paid the manufacturer to substitute China clay and moisture for cotton, and the danger has been incurred by the foreign purchaser unless the importer has had the misfortune of holding his imports until they were attacked by mildew, when he had himself to bear the loss or fight his battle with the exporter and manufacturer.

The fourth resolution is about "the careless "exposure of the goods to dampness during the "loading or unloading of the cloth at the manufactory and the merchants' warehouses, or during "the transit of the goods between the factory, the "warehouse, and the ship, or during the voyage of "the vessel." This exposure is also pronounced to be "dangerous" and ought to be prevented. We are bound to assume that the sub-committee of the Chamber recorded its resolutions after due and careful enquiry, and that this cause of damage in cloth is known to exist. Assuming that it may, and admitting that it is, "dangerous and ought to be prevented," we have reason to believe that damage to cloth occurring in this way is comparatively rare, and is not what the foreign dealer, either importer or wholesale purchaser, would care anything about. We may therefore take no notice of accidents of this kind. Indeed, if the Eastern trade had nothing else to complain about, no complaint of this kind would ever be submitted to Manchester.

The fifth and sixth resolutions are about the ventilation of ships, ventilation between the bales of goods, and the use of "improper hooks "in handling the bales." The tightness of the hold of iron ships has been discussed years ago, and it was contended by the owners of iron vessels that their ships always delivered cargoes in a sound condition, that it was only cloth that would sweat that did sweat, and that the same thing occurred to the same class of goods in wooden ships. It was said to be possible to carry out a bale of sweating cloth without the occurrence of sweat if the goods were carried on deck exposed to the atmosphere, but the owners of iron ships very justly contended that they should not be held responsible and their ships condemned because sweating occurred under circumstances in which sweating was inevitable. The use of "improper hooks" is too poor an argument for a Chamber of Commerce ; that is an objection the remedy for which is completely in the hands of the shipper, and we take no notice of it.

These resolutions will go forth to the merchants of India and China in satisfaction of their complaints about the mildew damage in cotton goods. But will it satisfy them ? The sub-committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce say that "they have purposely kept aloof "from sharing in the controversy between the "manufacture, the merchant, and the dealer as "to the causes which have led to the large trade "existing in cheap and inferior cloths, as they "have no doubt whatever that each party is "well informed regarding the intrinsic value of "the article which is bought and sold, and it is "an indisputable fact that certain makes of "goods of the higher priced quality are singularly free from mildew." We gather from these remarks that there is a controversy going on between the manufacturer, the merchant, and the dealer about the mildew damage in cotton goods, and that the Manchester Chamber intends to keep aloof from it, so it is no use applying to the Chamber at all. The manufacturer, the merchant, and the dealer understand one another we are told—they are not deceived about the quality of cheap and inferior goods. But how about the local buyer ? It is clear that some body suffers from the operations of the manufacturer : who is that somebody ? And why has the Manchester Chamber remained silent about that individual ? If the Manchester Chamber was called upon to do anything about mildew in cotton goods, it was called upon to take care of the interests of the trade in these goods. It was called upon to trace the mischief to its source and to indicate the remedy. The report of the sub-committee has done something, but it has not gone far enough ; it is too indefinite, and as far as we can judge the effect of the report will be—nothing. The trade cannot improve in this way, it must degenerate. Dealers in foreign markets will be driven to decline to receive the word of the merchant and to purchase by sample. Bales must be torn open and their contents exhibited to the purchaser before payment will be made. Having pushed the trade in low priced cotton goods into this corner, the local dealers may stand unconcerned about the result. The enquiry by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was an enquiry chiefly on behalf of Manchester and not an enquiry for the benefit of the Eastern market. When a trade comes into discredit it is the manufacturer upon whom the loss must eventually fall. Manchester has already experienced a portion of that loss, but still mildew in cotton goods goes on, and the Manchester Chamber seems powerless to prevent it. That Chamber sits as a moral Court and delivers its judgment in courtly language. India and China will receive its judgment on the mildew question with coldness and disapprobation ; it gives no comfort and promises no redress. It says that high priced goods are "singularly free from mil-"dew," but nobody can see how that should be singular except the Manchester Chamber. It might be called "significant" and be better understood. We arrive at this conclusion then, that cotton goods may be doctored, dosed, damped, sized, and deliquesced to any extent to meet the wants, wishes, and intentions of the manufacturer, the merchant, and the dealer, and that practically there is no remedy except that of declaring war against all vicious practices. This is a very unfortunate condition for any great trade to be placed in. But when the Manchester Chamber say that the manufacturer, merchant, and dealer are all "well-informed re-"garding the intrinsic value of the article which "is bought and sold," is it to be inferred that when a consignment of low priced cotton goods is opened and found to be damaged by mildew from deliquescence, artificial moisture, or excessive sizing, that the importer is amongst the "well-informed ?" We are bound to reject this inference. There may be bad and good importing houses in Bombay as there are in other places where trade competition is keen, but we know that damaged goods have been received by Bombay houses that are above all suspicion. If this is true then it is most unfortunate that the Manchester Chamber has not been more explicit in their report, for as we now read it the good and bad houses are unjustly amalgamated in one too sweeping censure.

The report says also that groundless complaints about mildew damaged goods have been received. We cannot doubt that such complaints have sometimes, though rarely, been made. But surely the Manchester Chamber will not take shelter under this rock in a weary land and hide itself from the storm under such security. If the majority of the complaints that have been made to the Chamber were just, what need to single out the exceptional instances for remark ?

Spot damage is declared to be an increasing evil, and one that is due to "intense competi-"tion and demand for low priced goods." Do none of our first-class houses receive spot damaged goods ? The enquiry is important.

We wonder whether our Chamber of Commerce will take any notice of the report of the Manchester Chamber. It may not be addressed to them, but it concerns the welfare of the cotton goods trade, and should not, we think, be passed silently by. It is only by exhibiting to the parties concerned in providing and supplying perishable and unmerchantable goods that they are watched and their practices repudiated that the trade can be preserved in English hands. We live in days when every commercial man is told to take care of himself and not mind what his neighbour is about ; this is competition of a kind, but not the kind that prevailed in England fifty years ago. Public opinion is sometimes boasted about, but can public opinion exterminate mildew from cotton goods ? We shall see.

The tramway at Toolsee is working at last. Being a tramway on a large scale intended to carry heavy quarry stones for building the Toolsee dam, it is very different from the tramway toy exhibited by W. Nicol and Co. at the Bombay Exhibition. As a consequence it has taken a considerable time to get it in order. Since Monday last it has been fairly started, and may now be seen working satisfactorily. The working up to the present time being experimental there are only a few boxes in use which are conveying upwards of fifteen brass of stones per day. This quantity will be trebled as soon as the additional boxes ordered are ready.

The main line of the tramway is half a mile long, divided into spans of 100 feet. It is supported on tressels whose height varies from ten to upwards of sixty feet above the ground. For three-fourths of its length the line is tolerably level, the last and highest portion, that nearest the dam, goes up at a sharp rise. The two highest tressels of sixty feet each are placed on each side of a steep nullah near the dam.

The wire itself travels and carries the boxes with it, and is set in motion by steam power. A siding is being now fixed at the quarry end at right angles to the main line for the purpose of taking the stone from the quarry, which is upwards of four hundred feet long, and so preventing a waste of labour in carrying the stones by hand a long distance to the tramway. An arrangement has been specially designed by the contractors for the purpose of connecting or disconnecting the siding with the main line, so that the latter may be running while the former is loading.

This Toolsee tramway is the first of its kind set up in India, and going as it does over very rough, irregular, cut up ground, some of the tressels were required to be of very large dimensions, which has added considerably to the difficulty of completing the work. The line is of sufficient strength to carry two stones fifty feet apart, each measuring three cubic feet (weighing five cwt.) to each span. As an experiment five average stones, weighing together three-quarters of a ton, were placed together without breaking the wire or doing any damage. The cost already incurred by the contractors in constructing the tramway, including the engine, is a little more than Rs. 15,000.

In working the line it is found that a speed of at least four miles an hour must be maintained to carry the boxes satisfactorily. At any less rate of speed it is found that the boxes in going up the incline stop at the tressels ; the impetus of speed is therefore necessary to overcome the obstruction caused by the sagging of the wires at the tressel wheels.

The cost of this short line appears considerable, but a longer line would cost no more, as the tressels could be placed three times as far

MILITARY ITEMS.

CAPTAIN P. RODDY, V. C., has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Umritsur. Captain Roddy began his military career as a Gunner in the Bengal Artillery.

CAPTAIN H. M. EVANS, Adjutant, 43rd Natives Infantry, has been appointed permanent Wing Officer. Captain G. D. Reid, General List, will act as Adjutant.

CAPTAIN P. RODDY, V. C, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Amritsar; and that Major Lambert, B. S. C, takes Major Cory's place at Head Quarters, Simla, in compiling the record of officers' services.

WE are sorry to learn of the death of Captain T. P. Harvey, senior Captain of the 77th Regiment, for many years out here with the 77th. Captain Harvey died at Portland on the 9th of April at the age of 35. He became Ensign, October 27th, 1854; Lieutenant, February 9th, 1855; and Captain, August 24th, 1858. He served with the 77th in the Crimea from June 7th, 1858, includiug the siege and fall of Sebastopol. At the assault on the Redan on the 8th of September, he was selected to cross the open space under a heavy fire to stop the fire of our own eight gun battery. He had the medal with clasp and Turkish medal for the campaign.—*Delhi Gazette*

ANGLO-INDIAN CHILDREN.

THE pale faces of the English children in India is one of the sad sights which strikes a stranger when he first lands. There are no green meadows for them to roam over, no daisies to plant, and no violets to gather, and we fear the yellow burnt up Maidan is fatal to the brightness and bloom of childhood. Then for the child in the East there is no fine white sand and spade and bucket, and he knows not the delicious pleasure of being able to dirty and wet one's feet, and nurse will not scold. To us the great pleasure of the English sea-side is to play with the children. When we are with them the world does not seem so mean and petty. Every philosopher should study the mystery of child life. The German poet was right when he said "deep meaning lieth oft in childish play." The Indian child's is a hard lot; when they do get to England they are deprived of those home influences which sanctify life; and the odds are that they fall into the hands of some person who from purely benevolent motives has a Christian home for Indian children and offers them a refined education at about £200 a year. The climate is always suited to the most delicate constitution, and great individual attention is paid to the pupil. Often have we gone to see Indian children at one of these homes, and generally found them badly fed, badly clothed, and badly taught. There is Jones, a Major in the 190ht N. I.: he sent his son to a small private school, and he and his poor wife denied themselves the necessaries of life in order that £200 year should be paid for Tom. They look forward to the day when Tom will pass the Civil Service. The head master first reports that Tom is a very good boy, but he thinks that the Indian climate has affected Tom's powers of application. The Indian climate is used for a year or two, and then Tom's reports are most favourable, and Tom's mother is certain that Tom will be a Collector—the zenith of an Indian mother's ambition. Tom goes up for the Civil Service and is plucked, and three years does he waste in trying to get in; and at last Tom has to be got an appointment in the police. The fault was not Tom's: the head master probably was a writing master, who had managed to get ordained, and the under-masters were third-rate ushers. We know for a fact that the head master of a successful and expensive private school patronised by Anglo-Indians is a retired circus manager. We think that it would be a great boon to parents in India if a school was started in England for Indian children—Cheltenham has grown too large. The number in the new school should be limited to 200, and the charge should be 70 guineas a year. It can be done well at that price. We know of a school in England limited to 150, the head master is a fellow of a college at Oxford, and the under-masters scholars of their respective colleges, and the charge is 60 guineas a year. We would have a committee of management, the Bishop of the Diocese being the head. The education should be classical and general until the boy reached 16, and then he should be specially prepared for the Civil Service, Cooper's Hill, Telegraph or Forest Departments according to his ability or turn of mind. This would do away with the necessity of having to send one's son to a private tutor's in order that he should have a year's cram. Kingsley was not far wrong when in one of his novels he described a private tutor's as "hell on earth." The poor girls—we pity them when we consider the education and moral training they receive in the so-called finishing schools—useless facts are inculcated into them from old text books, but they are not taught to think. They learn to play the piano badly, and until they are married afflict society with the one classical piece they know. Magnificent paintings are done at school but, strange to say, few continue to paint after they leave school. They learn foreign languages, but whether the jargon they are taught would be understood in any country is more than doubtful. This is the training a girl receives to fit her to be the life companion of a man. If there are some women who are extravagant, silly, and superficial, can we wonder at it?

C. C.

REVIEW.

RE-MARRIAGE OF DIVORCED PERSONS: A PAPER BY THE REV. F. L. SHARPIN, M.A., GARRISON CHAPLAIN, BOMBAY.

MANY of the arguments used in the above paper bear so close a resemblance to those contained in the leading article of the *Anglo-Catholic* of the 16th December last, that, if the writer were not too honourable to plagiarize, we should be inclined to think that he had done so in this instance. Those arguments were answered, not to say refuted, in a letter signed "Catholicus," which appeared in the same paper of the 2nd January last. But as the pampheteer has ignored that reply, an act of discourtesy of which he could not have been guilty if he had seen it, we are induced to believe that he had not seen either of those papers when he wrote his pamphlet. There is one coincidence, however, which is so exceedingly strange that it cannot be passed over in silence. Both the editor and the pamphleteer attempt to support their incorrect interpretation of the Greek word *porneia*, and of the passage in which it occurs, by a reference to the same author. There is nothing strange in that. What is strange is that both writers agree in concealing the name of that author, and in describing him in terms almost identical, and equally vague and misleading. The editor refers to him as "an eminent German divine," and the pampheteer as "a learned German divine." The name of the author, so studiously concealed, is Dr. Döllinger, a priest of the Church of Rome. The reason why both writers conceal his name, and mislead their readers by styling him a *German* instead of a *Romish* divine, is obvious, but the concealment and misleading description are not fair to their readers.

We pass over the origin, which the writer attributes to the Divorce Act of 1858, because it has nothing to do with the question at issue, and is too fanciful to be worthy of serious notice.

The proposition which the writer attempts to support is as follows:—"Until 1858 *no change was made in the law.*" (The italics are his own.) "Up to that year the law of God and the law of the State were at one on this point—divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, or judicial separation, was allowed by the Church, provided each of the parties entered into a special agreement not to marry again during the lifetime of the other; but divorce *a vinculo*, which would allow the parties to remarry" (meaning probably to marry others) "was unknown, either by the canons and regulations of the church, or the law of the State." This assertion is utterly at variance with authentic history and recorded cases. That eminent jurist, Sir James Mackintosh, in his History of England, Vol. II., 274, informs us that, in the reign of Edward VI., Parr, the Marquis of Northampton, obtained a divorce, in the Ecclesiastical Court, from his wife, Anne Boucher, for adultery, and married Elizabeth Brooke, and the canonists, to whose judgment the case was referred, decided, "that the bond of wedlock being broken by the mere fact of infidelity, the second marriage was lawful," and the Parliament of 1551 confirmed this decision by declaring the marriage of Northampton with Elizabeth Brooke to be valid. In Lord Ross's case, also in the House of Lords, Bishop Cozens held that adultery worked a dissolution of marriage by Divine law, and by the old English law, and by the opinion of the Reformed Church. In Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, edited by R. Phillimore, we find the following passage:—"A divorce for *adultery* was anciently *a vinculo matrimonii*, and therefore in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth the opinion of the Church of England was, that after a divorce for adultery the parties might marry again; but in *Foliambe's case*, H., 44 Elizabeth, in the Star Chamber, that opinion was changed; and Archbishop Bancroft, by the advice of divines, held that adultery was only a cause of divorce *a mensa et thoro*, 3 Salk. 138." Therefore, instead of the Divorce Act of 1858 making a change in the law of divorce for adultery, it merely restored the law upon that point, as anciently administered by the Church of England, until Archbishop Bancroft changed it. And so far is it from being the fact that divorce *a vinculo*, which would allow the parties to marry others, was unknown, either by the canons and regulations of the Church, or the law of the State, that up to the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth it was so well known by both Church and State that the Church made decrees for divorce *a vinculo* and held that persons so divorced could legally marry others, and the State upheld and acted upon those decisions. After the decree in *Foliambe's* case, above referred to, the Legislature was in the habit of granting relief in proper cases, when applied for, by passing, in each case, what was called a private Act of Parliament, divorcing the parties *a vinculo matrimonii*, and granting permission to the innocent party to marry again. This relief was not, as Mr. Sharpin says, confined to persons of influence and position, but was extended to all who could afford the expense. It is clear, then, that divorce *a vinculo*, which allowed the innocent party to marry again, was known by the State. It was also known and acquiesced in by the Church, for it was in the habit of marrying such innocent divorced persons to others. Again Sir James Mackintosh, with reference to the *Reformatio legum Ecclesiasticarum*, says—"In consequence of the changes introduced by the Reformation, it became necessary to reform the ecclesiastical laws. The canon law, consisting of constitutions of popes, decrees of councils, and records of usages (many of which have been long universally acknowledged to be frauds,) was the received code of the courts termed spiritual. But the whole system of canon law was so interwoven with papal authority, and so favourable to the most extravagant pretensions of the Roman See as to become incapable of execution in a Protestant country." We do not envy the Rev. Mr. Sharpin the exultation he feels at the failure of the attempt made in the *Reformatio legum* to purge such law. In 1549 an Act (3 and 4 Edward VI., c. 11) was passed, providing, "That the king shall have full power to nominate sixteen ecclesiastics, of whom four to be bishops, and sixteen laymen, of whom four to be lawyers, to order and compile such laws ecclesiastical as shall be thought convenient." The work was prepared but was not ready for confirmation before the close of Edward's reign. "The book," says Sir James Mackintosh, "not having received the royal confirmation, is not indeed law, but it is of great authority, and conveys the opinions of our first Reformers on problems which the Law of England has not yet solved. By the tenth title divorce was allowed for adultery, and the unoffending party was suffered to marry, but a sentence of a court was declared to be necessary to the dissolution." It is clear then the Rev. Mr. Sharpin differs widely from Burn, Phillimore, Mackintosh, Bishop Cozens and the abovementioned select committee of thirty-two. Therefore, with all due respect for the Rev. Mr. Sharpin's erudition, we are compelled to reject his law and history, and adhere to theirs.

Our limited space will not permit us to write more at present, but we purpose to return to the subject in order to show that Mr. Sharpin has erred even more widely in his interpretation of Scripture than he has in his law and history.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I take the privilege to ask, through the medium of your journal, why the manager of the "Comptoir de Escompte de Paris" has not as yet advertised the numbers carrying the prizes of the last drawing of the Paris Municipal Loan, although, if my information be correct, they are already received by the last mail which arrived on Wednesday last? May I, at the same time, suggest him to advertise the numbers carrying 400 francs, as it is much inconvenient for the up-country people to know their luck.

17th May. AN INTERESTED.

"STRAY THOUGHTS ABOUT ESQUIRES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To-day "D.S.," commenting on my "stray thoughts," speaks *of the abuse of the cockade*. I shall for one feel obliged to "D. S." (to whom in matters heraldic I am inclined to bow) if he will give his views of the *use* of the cockade.

Is the use confined to officers of the Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers? or are Knights and Esquires (military men by title) authorised to use the cockade?

Is a civil K.C.B. entitled to the cockade? or his eldest son?

Is a C.B. or a C.S.I. entitled to the cockade?

Jungles, 17th May. CHEVRON.

FAILURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice that the *Times of India* continues its policy of "coddling" Sir Bartle Frere. The other day it went into ecstacies at his affability and condescension in visiting certain old friends, especially a certain "ancient lady," to whose side he was probably drawn by feelings of genuine and creditable fellowship. It cannot contain itself when it describes the yards of *mogra* garlands which festooned the Crawford Markets when its new-found hero deigned to visit those odoriferous precincts. Who paid for those garlands, and why? and did their sickly scent remind Sir Bartle of the vapid adulation which they so fitly symbolised?

But your contemporary reserves his finest "gush" for his description of the "crowded meeting," which assembled at Mazagon Castle on the 12th inst. "A finer tribute," he rapturously exclaims, "to Sir Bartle's popularity in Bombay could not have been given." But he gives no list of those who composed this crowded meeting. Were any representatives of the typical "buggywallah," who is to invade the Municipal Council of the future, present? A parade is made of the scanty half dozen of Europeans who honoured the meeting with their presence; but where were the leaders of the European community? where the representatives of the services?

As for the Shettias who were present, I suppose *they* lost nothing by the Share-mania which swept over Bombay under Sir Bartle's auspices. The 25 lac loan to Premchund Roychund, under the provisions of the picklock clauses of Sir Bartle's Bank Act did not, I conclude, touch them. The financial hurricane of 1865-66 brought them no ruin. Or may we gather that they worship in Sir Bartle Frere an embodiment of that "Shakti" which every native reveres in his heart? Or is it simply that they run blindly after the first bell-wether that takes the lead?

For those who wince at seeing the honour of England dragged through the dirt, there is no consolation in the news that H. M. S. Glasgow is ordered to Zanzibar. Why is she not ordered to the Red Sea? Is it that we are not afraid to bully little friendless Zanzibar, while we dare not interfere with Turkey and Egypt in precisely similar misdoings? The suppression of slavery is a glorious enterprise, worthy of England; but the affectation of doing it to to please Exeter Hall is unworthy, say, of Zanzibar. Yet it looks very like that affectation, that we are so keenly sensitive to the misdeeds of Zanzibar, while we are conveniently blind to the notorious traffic of Massowah and Hodeida.

But I apologise for putting this view of the case to the enthusiastic Shettias who assembled to do honour to one to whom they owed so much. It is probable that their incurable failing is, that they have somewhat short memories, and somewhat

LONG TONGUES.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE GHEE CEREMONY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your paragraph in your yesterday's issue regarding the "Ghee Ceremony," as you call it, allow me to point out to you that "the expiating for the souls of fishes" job is not at all countenanced by the intelligent portion of the native community, except by a few "bhikshooks" (priests) who have availed themselves of the present opportunity to earn some money as the season for thread and marriage ceremonies among the Hindus has been dull in consequence of the "Shinvusta." The whole affair is started in a speculative spirit. It is perhaps not known to many, that on the arrival of the chief actor in this farce in Bombay he sent round brokers to several native capitalists to induce them to furnish him with the necessary funds to set his machinery a-going, on condition that the money collected in shape of offerings and contributions from deluded people should, after repayment of the loan with interest and deducting the incidental expenses, be divided among the promoters of the scheme, the capitalist getting the lion's share. But the native capitalists of the present day being not what they were a few years ago, the proposal of starting this religious financial company did not find favour with them. I must however confess, and that with shame, that some of my countrymen, holding high and responsible offices under Government, and who are held in high estimation by the community at large, have been so far misled as to have given their support to this enterprise. I appeal to their good sense whether the time has not come for them to withdraw from their awkward positions. I heartily wish that our Legislature should enact a law putting down all such impositions. If we can heedlessly send to the workhouse harmless vagrants who roam about in the town in search of food only, and that too through sheer force of unfavourable circumstances, with what reason can we make exception in cases of persons who, under the garb of religion, are the greatest impostors? I assure you, Sir, that the native community, with the exception of a few unreasonable persons, who are blinded by an over-superstitious zeal for religion, is against this ceremony, because it is sensible enough to know that burning maunds after maunds of ghee, nay even the fat of the Brahmins themselves, would not repose the souls of fishes. I would disown them as my countrymen, who, for the greed of gain, would not flinch from bringing disgrace and shame to their country and their countrymen. What would the other cities—who must be always reading in newspapers reports of our civilization and enlightenment, of our University throwing out every year educated young men by hundreds, of our scientific and other societies, of the zeal of our grandees to start associations after associations for the welfare of the community, and especially when they will read what that beloved ex-Governor Sir Bartle Frere said of us and of our city at the Mazagon Castle—what, I sincerely ask, would they think of us when they hear that we Bombayites are burning ghee and sandalwood, &c., for atoning for the destruction of fishes in Back Bay and are thus appeasing the wrath of "Sheish" that he should be pleased to ask his daughter Laxami (wealth) to smile once more on Bombay? What a delusion! Unfortunate Bombay, are your sons so unreasonable? No. No. Is there any person in the Hindu community who, laying claims to the honour of having received English education in our schools and colleges, can conscientiously say that he believes in this myth, this ridiculous way of appeasing the divine wrath? I say none. Divine wrath can only be appeased by reasonable acts, and not by ghee-burning or similar tomfoolery.

I have written the above without any intention of injuring the feelings of any one.

Girgaum, 16th May. BRAHMANA.

*** Well done Brahmana! A little more pluck such as yours would be worth a couple of Universities.—ED. *B. G.*

SIMLA GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Maharajah Scindia is expected shortly to arrive in Simla—the first visit of that potentate to this station. He is supposed to have left Gwalior on the 13th. It is rather early for the arrival of native rajahs, who do not generally make their appearance till the season is half over—a source of congratulation to the unfortunate people who have the temerity to let their houses to these grandees, for it is a well known fact that they leave the houses in such an queenviable condition as to be quite unfit to be inhabited for some months afterwards. They have a habit of converting drawings-rooms into kitchens, bed-rooms into stables, and dining-rooms into spittoons, which is not quite compatible with European notions. And if it were not for the agreeable fact that they always have a certain amount of ready money, which they do not know what to do with (an ignorance of which their hosts are marvellously tolerant), it is a question whether their visits would not be considered rather a nuisance than otherwise.

The first levée of the season will be held at Government House on the 24th instant, and as the Queen's birthday is always celebrated by the loyal Simla Volunteers by making a public exhibition of some very bad shooting, we may look forward with confidence to seeing on that day several of that gallant corps performing some very eccentric military manœuvres.

Another distinguished arrival whom I should have mentioned before, but that in these degenerate days natives always have the precedence, is that of Colonel Pelly, who is expected here in a day or two.

There is a great tumasha going on at Mushobra just now, in the shape of the annual Seepee Fair, where young ladies are disposed of at so much a dozen, like bottles of beer, to enterprising speculators in the female line. Many visitors of distinction, *humanâ curâ impulsi*, have honoured the exhibition with their presence, among whom may be mentioned the Viceroy and Miss Baring. During Monday and Tuesday last the road to Mushobra, usually so silent and deserted, was covered with natives, who had evidently washed and dressed themselves to do honour to the occasion—two proceedings which will cause the day to be remembered by most of them as one hitherto unprecedented in the annals of their lives.

A LIST OF CRIMES IN UMBALLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, 15TH MAY.

WE have had such a downpour of rain since my last letter that at one time we were under the impression that the regular monsoon had broken, but after extinguishing the dust and freshening the atmosphere it cleared up, leaving us in the enjoyment of the most delightful weather ever witnessed at this season in Umballa. Another season like this would place Umballa among the list of sanitaria, a fact which would do away with the disagreeableness of having to live in the clouds for three months.

We are getting notorious in Umballa. Last week a budmash murdered his wife for certain little love-passages which passed between her and a man of the sweeper caste. She was under the impression that the distinction of caste should be abolished, and was resolved to contribute her mite towards the consummation of that desirable event by setting an example to all Indian ladies, but her career was unfortunately cut short by her indignant husband, who was not prepared to entertain these enlightened views on the part of his wife.

A short time ago an old woman had occasion to find fault with her husband for certain indignities to which he subjected her. She remonstrated with him, but his passion for the fair sex could not be conquered, and the enraged wife put an end to his existence by mixing poison with his food. The unfortunate woman expiated her crime on the scaffold a few days ago in the city of Umballa.

Yesterday a chuprassee ran amuck in the sudder bazaar. The force were drawn up on parade in front of the Kotwali, and the jemadar, on passing down the ranks, had occasion to find fault with this man, when he retaliated, and high words ensued; whereupon the chuprassee drew his sword and inflicted three severe wounds on the jemadar. He then rushed among the police, cutting right and left, and another chuprassee came to the ground bleeding profusely. The maniac then took to his heels, followed by a mob of ragga-muffins and a shower of stones. One of the latter, happening to come in contact with his skull, brought him to a stand-still, when he endeavoured to commit suicide by drawing his sword across his throat. He made but a very slight incision, however, and was immediately secured and taken off to chowkey.

PILLOW THOUGHTS.

A. D. 1863—MAHABLESHWUR.

A thrill of osculation moved the morning air,
The maiden kissed, ah me! was wondrous fair,
But *Jones*, alas! not *I*, stood there.

The mists did blush to rainbows, in the sun's red glance,
And Zephyrs swept the dew from nodding fern;
But, no! no other beauty could my soul solace—
Folks read dark anguish in my face
And on my features stern.
A fool! I'd lost my chance.

* * * * *

A. D. 1873—MATHERAN.

A screaming rends the morning air.
Ha! Jones, and she who erst was fair
A trifle pursy now; and then her hair:—
Ask Mrs. Lake.
Troop children, one! three! six! two ayas! eight!!!
"Boohoo! boohoo! I want some cake."
Good heavens! And *Jones* perchance my fate!
How beautiful is all around!
Pon word, I scarcely touch the ground;
I revel in the sun's red glance,
I drink deep draughts of morning air,
I envy not that fertile pair.
Thank Heav'n, that *Jones*, not *I* stood there!
Wise man, I miss'd mischance.

Faunfield, May 15. FITZ-FUN.

—*Times of India.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. NUBIA, Captain W. B. Hall, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English Mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Chambers. Mrs. Harvey.
Mr. & Mrs. Hogarth & infant. Mr. Newnham.
Mr. R. Keefe. Mr. Burns.
Captain E. L. Gunthorpe. Mr. G. Vick.
Mrs. Abbott. Mr. W. Guster.
Mr. E. Fogg. Mr. G. Hailes.

FOR BRINDISI.

Captain H. H. Lee. Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia.
Mr. MacIntosh. Mr. A. P. Daly.
Major R. G. Rogers. Colonel Orchard.
Mr. A. Macmillan.

FOR MALTA.—Mr. J. G. White.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. L. L. Hall. Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bickerdike and infant.
Mr. H. D. Dodds. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest.
Mr. E. Miller. Mr. George Pugh.
Mr. Lawrence. Mr. A. F. Carr.
Colonel Blowers.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. R. Wilkinson. Mr. L. Schwendler.

FOR ADEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Stace. Sergeant and Mrs. J. Cox, and two children.
Mr. and Mrs. Dorabjee and two children. Mr. Bairam.

BOMBAY.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a native child of premature birth, was found on Friday in a dust-bin opposite the Piquet Police Station.

WEATHER AT DAMAUN.—A correspondent states that the weather at Damaun is at present extremely hot. Fever and small-pox prevail to a slight extent.

NEW SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN BOMBAY.—The *Jame Jamshed* gives out that seven new Spinning and Weaving Companies are to be started in Bombay.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PURDHAN COURT.—Lieutenant Colonel S. C. Law, President of the Purdhan Court in Kattywar, is expected to arrive here by the end of this month.

THEFT BY A DOMESTIC.—A Hindoo named Dahjee Ramjee reported to the Police on Friday the loss of a gold ornament. He suspects his servant, who, it appears, absconded from Bombay.

ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan named Hoossein, employed on board the steam ship Murial, had his right leg broken by a bale of cotton falling on it on Friday. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ASSISTANT POLITICAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Mr. P. Ryan, Assistant Political Secretary to Government, who is now on leave to England, has been granted further extension of leave for three months.

BURGLARY.—On Friday one Mulkoo Lingoo, residing at Camatespoora, reported to the executive police that a box of his wife's had been tempered with, and cash of the amount of Rs. 135 and gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 45, were stolen.

FIRE AT DHOLLERA.—On Saturday the 10th inst. a fire broke out at Dhollera, by which ten warehouses, which were stored with a number of bundles of hay, were completely destroyed. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 1,500.

THE SHOOTING MATCH AT POONA.—The return match, 68th *versus* 83rd Regiment, was decided on Thursday last, at the Wanowrie Range. Several excellent scores were obtained, but in spite of the efforts of the 83rd, the 68th again proved victorious by 3 points.

EDUCATIONAL.—Dr. Buhler, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, is at present engaged in the examination of the English School at Damaun. It is said that there were at one time between 100 to 150 boys attending the institution, while the present number is said to be only fifteen.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—A Hindoo lad, aged about fifteen years, named Crushna Ramjee, was on Saturday charged before the Senior Magistrate with stealing a quantity of cotton, belonging to Nursey Kessowjee. The prisoner was ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

DISMISSAL OF THE KAMDAR OF GANODE.—Mulchund Devjee, Kamdar of Ganode, under Gondul, has been dismissed, from employment for bad conduct in a case of murder, and it has been ordered by the Acting Political Agent of Kattywar that he should not be re-employed in any public capacity in Kattywar.

THEFTS OF ORNAMENTS &c.—On Friday a man named Ramchund Jaichund reported to the executive police the theft from a box of ornaments and Government Currency notes, valued at Rs. 4,000. He had placed the box about a month ago on a loft over his room. The police are making enquiries into the matter.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Hindoo named Gopal Balajee, in the service of one Abdool Rahiman Ebrahim, a dealer in horses, appeared on Saturday before the Senior Magistrate, and obtained a warrant against one Mittoo Wullud Peerbux, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of twelve horses and Rs. 125.

MR. K. M. CHATFIELD, Acting Director of Public Instruction in a letter dated the 23rd March last, informs Mr. J. F. Fleet, Acting Educational Inspector, S.D., that the order of Government prohibiting stipendiary servants of Government from acquiring land in the district in which they serve is applicable to officers of the educational department.

THE NEWLY APPOINTED HEAD MASTER OF THE SURAT HIGH SCHOOL.—The *Gujerat Mitra* eulogises Mr. Forrest, the new head master of the Surat High School for the excellent manner in which he conducts his duties. Mr. Forrest, it says, is not only an efficient but an affectionate master, and is respected and loved by his pupils, who delight in attending his class.

REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF DACOITS.—The Chief of Saela, in Kattywar, offers a reward of Rs. 200 for the apprehension or for information which may lead to the capture of each of the dacoits engaged in the robbery of the Banghy Dawk, which took place some time ago on the Wudwan road within the limits of the village of Shapoor, belonging to Seala talooka.

THE DEFAMATION CASE AT AHMEDABAD.—We mentioned the other day of a case pending in the Court of Mr. Fernandez, full-power Magistrate of Ahmedabad, in which a young Parsee named Furdoonjee Cursetjee Mody charged his father-in law by name Eduljee with defamation, and his father, Cursetjee Pestonjee Mody, with adultery. The defamation case has been disposed of, and the defendant Eduljee has been fined Rs. 1,000.

THE RECENT FIRE IN GODRA.—The recent fire in the town of Godra situated in the Punch Mahals has we regret to state reduced its people to destitution. Considering the desperate condition into which they have fallen, the Government of Bombay have, we learn, issued instructions to the Political Resident of those States to advance sums of money to the extent of rupees seven thousand to the poor people of the above town, and to give them timber gratis of the value of five thousand rupees, to enable them to build their houses. This timely aid is very praise-worthy on the part of our rulers and we trust will alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate people.—*Argus.*

THE GHEE CEREMONY.—We do not see how the Reclamation works have been fatal to the fish, as they were never cut off from communication with the sea. We fancy that our fishermen take every day twenty times as many fish as could have possibly been killed by the Reclamation. Three quarters of a million of people perished in Rajpootana a few years ago by famine, and we should like to know what sacrifices these 108 Brahmins made at that time to save their fellow-countrymen. If it were not that so large a proportion of the population obtain a subsistence by eating fish and flesh, supplied by a kind Providence, we should have a dreadful famine every year in some part of India. Such foolish and wicked procedures as this expiatory ceremony, help us to see whereabouts we are in the march of mind, and serve to dispel some of the illusions that gather around our educational efforts. —*Bombay Guardian.*

THE KURRACHEE GOVERNMENT PLEADERSHIP.—On dit that the post of Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor in Kurrachee, hitherto filled by Mr. A. D. Hassein Ally, is about to be conferred on a Barrister-at-Law coming up from Bombay, a Mr. Mansfield, we believe. This arrangement, we fancy, has been necessitated by the New Criminal Procedure Code, which renders European British subjects amenable to the jurisdiction of Mofussil Criminal Courts. Mr. Hassein Ally has rendered every satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, and perhaps a more competent Native could not have been selected for the appointment; but the fact of a Native official prosecuting a European is too much perhaps for even our Government; hence to prevent such an anomaly it has been deemed necessary to nominate a European to the office of public prosecutor. These are merely conjectures of our's; they may be well or ill founded; we cannot otherwise account for Mr. Hassein Ally's supercession, for he is well up to the mark of the high calling of the post he occupies, and has occupied for the last five years.—*Sindian.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BRIG ESTRELLE DE DAMAO, 132 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and six Portuguese and one Mahomedan as passengers.

THE s.s. POTOMAC, 1,504 tons, Captain Loudon, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 7,497 bales cotton, 780 bales wool, 1,637 cwts. linseed, and 250 cwts. galls.

THE SHIP ROBERT KERR, 1,191 tons, Captain R. Allan, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 4,315 bales cotton, 53 bales wool, 2,888½ cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts galls, 52½ cwts sursee seed, and 150 cwts coir yarn.

THE s.s. GLADYS, 998 tons, Captain G. Bordo, sailed on Saturday last for Trieste, &c, via the Suez Canal with following passengers:—Mr Cawasjee Shapoorjee Mehta, Mr G E Schwartz, Mr J K Northcott, Mr A O Marwood, Mr E Scott, and three Mahomedan deck passengers for Suez. She carried the following cargo for Trieste—4,755 bales cotton and 176 cwts coffee For Venice—1,974 bales cotton and 23¼ cwts coffee.

THE s.s. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Coast and Goa, (May 14th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Ratnaghery—Mr T D Mackenzie. From Hurnee—Mr, Mrs and Miss E Hearn, Mr Gibson, and Mrs Mackenzie. From different ports—One hundred and ninety deck passengers. She sailed same day for same ports with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF S.S. INDIA.—Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co.'s s.s. India, Captain Dodero, arrived at 3 p.m. on Saturday last from Genoa (24th April), touching at Legborn, Naples, Messina, Portsaid, Suez, and Aden, with a general cargo, the following passengers and mails from Aden:—From Genoa—Mr Hauri, Mr Rochler, Lt and Mrs Symonds, Mr G Inzoli, Mr C Dumaine, Mr E Ottino, Mr M Giovanni, and eleven deck passengers from different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PATNA, 1,132 tons, Captain A. A. Hansard, sailed on Saturday last for Coast, Calcutta, and China with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar—Mr Melvill and servant, Mr H H Hynes and three servants. For Vingorla—Col Taylor, Surg Maj A M Rogers and four servants, and Mrs Rogers and two children. For Telicherry—Mr H R Craig, Mr A Brown, and twenty-four deck passengers for different ports.

THE s.s. KILLARNEY, 1,060 tons, Captain H. O'neill, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 6,164 bales cotton, 366 bales wool, 2994 cwts galls, 1,378 cwts hemp, and 3,751 cwts linseed. She carried the following passengers:—Col Elton, Mr and Mrs Hall, Mr Lindsay, Mrs O'Neill and two children, Mr Parratt, Mrs Benson and child, Mr Berkley, Mr Thomson, Mr Ameeroon, Mr S Tyebjee and child, Mrs Gadsden and three children, Lt C E Elliston, two Mahomedan ladies, three native second class passengers, and thirteen deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	MAY.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
3 59 m	2 2	Monday..... 19	10 17 m	4 4
5 9 a	4 4		11 38 a	2 6
5 32 m	2 1	Tuesday..... 20	11 41 m	3 6
6 22 a	4 5		.....	.....
7 6 m	2 8	Wednesday ... 21	0 57 m	3 9
7 28 a	4 9		1 7 a	3 1
8 22 m	3 8	Thursday 22	2 2 m	5 0
8 22 a	4 11		2 17 a	3 3
9 16 m	5 1	Friday 23	2 52 m	6 1
9 8 a	4 11		2 40 a	3 9
10 4 m	6 0	Saturday 24	3 34 m	7 0
9 49 a	5 1		3 a	3 10
10 49 m	6 7	Sunday 25	4 13 m	7 7
10 32 a	5 0		4 48 a	3 11

Moon—Last Quarter, 19th, 3h. 50m. P.M.

THE RATE PAYERS' ASSOCIATION MEMORIALISE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL AGAINST THE NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

THE following are the important paragraphs in the memorial which the committee of Residents and Ratepayers of Bombay have prepared for presentation to the Duke of Argyll:—

Your Memorialists submit, with feelings of deep regret, that the Bill to which they had looked forward hopefully has completely disappointed them. It is open to numerous weighty objections, and is not calculated to effect any great improvement in the position of the Municipality.

Your memorialists submit that the Bill has been passed through the Bombay Council with undue haste. In the first place, sufficient time was not given to the public to express their views and objections regarding the numerous provisions which it contained: translations of the Bill into the vernacular languages were not published in time; the time which elapsed between the second and third readings of it was totally insufficient for an intelligent public opinion to declare itself upon the various changes which had been made; and, after all when the Bill was finally passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, it was passed by a very small majority.

The representative principal which the Bill recognizes in the constitution of the Municipal Corporation is not allowed sufficient scope, and the restrictions imposed on the action of the Town Council are such as to deter good and able men from accepting seats in the Council. The Commissioner, against whose arbitrary power this Bill was expected sufficiently to provide, is still left supreme, and, if he chooses, he can set at defiance all power on the part of the Council to control him.

The novel and unprecedented provision contained in this Bill for the maintenance of libraries, museums, &c., is, your memorialists submit, particularly objectionable, as opening a wide door to that very extravagance, to check which was one of the objects of the petition to Government, in answer to which this Bill was brought in. Though, under other circumstances, this might be a legitimate method of appying Municipal funds, your memorialists submit that, in the present condition of this City, this power so to apply them might prove dangerous. His Excellency the Viceroy has recently given this as one of the many grounds on which he refused to give his assent to the Bengal Municipal Bill

Your memorialists submit that this Bill is further objectionable upon the ground that Government property within the limits of the Municipality is exempted from payment of Municipal taxes. Such an exemption is not accorded to the Government either of Calcutta or Madras; nor can it, your memorialists submit, be justified upon any correct principle. It is difficult to see why such exemption should be granted in favour of the general revenues of Government at the expense of the tax-payers of the City of Bombay.

Furthermore, the whole cost of the maintenance of the Police Force is cast by this Bill upon the shoulders of the Municipality. The maintenance of the Police in this great commercial emporium, your memorialists submit, is eminently an imperial concern, and one, therefore, for which the central or presidency Government, and not the Municipality, is bound to provide. The Governments of Bengal and Madras are actually paying a good proportion of the total cost of the Police Force in their respective Presidency Towns, whilst the Bombay Government seeks to exempt itself from any such payment by the present Bill.

In one word, your memorialists submit that the Bill, as it stands at present, will tend to aggravate the pressure on the citizens, that it has been very strongly condemned by all who feel an intelligent interest in the matter with which it deals; it has been condemned by the Press of Bombay, by the Bench of Justices in formal resolutions by the public at large; and, in the Bombay Legislative Council itself, it has been condemned by several Honorable members. Your memorialists would, therefore, respectfully put it to your Grace to consider whether a Bill, which has been generally condemned, and which has been the cause of such dissatisfaction, ought to be allowed to pass into law.

Several petitions (hereto annexed and marked A to Q) were, from time to time, addressed by your memorialists to the Bombay Government, as well as to His Excellency the Viceroy while the Bill was going through its several stages. But not having got relief from either, your memorialists now approach your Grace with this memorial, trusting that you will fully consider the objections above referred to, and that you will suspend or forbid the operation of the Act.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) A. J. MACDONAL

Society, for which it is exactly suited, and to which it will necessarily be confined. It is a great disadvantage that there should be one mode of spelling in India and another in England. You can have no idea of the repugnance which is felt in this country to a change which is by all considered uncalled for, and by some pedantic. To those who have been accustomed to works on Indian subjects, in which the names are spelt in the usual and, I may say, traditional mode, these transliterated names are incomprehensible and vexatious. Those who have read with admiration Macaulay's essays on Clive and Hastings—and who has not?—are annoyed beyond measure to find Mogul turned into Mughal, and Vizier into Vazir, and Deccan into Dakhin and Meer Jaffier into Mirjafar. Indian subjects are not popular but this confusion makes them absolutely repulsive. Life is too short, and time too precious, and Indian questions too forbidding, to induce readers to turn incessantly to the Guide to Transliteration, to ascertain how a name is to be read, and to learn that *u* is to be pronounced as *oo*, and *i* as double *e*. Nor is their aversion mitigated by the sight of a page covered with diacritical marks, a forest of unicorn letters and the work is thrown aside.

The Correspondent of *The Times* says that all that is wanted is a few simple rules and a uniform system. Will you excuse my freedom in saying that we want neither rules nor system, but what may be called prescriptive custom for our guide. During the last hundred years we have been writing hundreds of books and despatches about India, and have gradually fallen into a certain habit of spelling Indian names. There is, of course, some little diversity of orthography to be seen in different authors and writers, but, in the great majority of cases, there is a wonderful uniformity in the spelling of names by Lord Wellesley, Lord Hastings, Lord William Bentinck, and Lord Dalhousie. This little diversity—such as Nagpoor for Nagpure—may be easily remedied. All that is required is that some one familiar with the subject should *collate* the names, as used by different authors, and fix on that which has the largest suffrage; in short to compile a glossary. A little brochure of 32 duodecimo pages would contain the 2500 names of places and person and titles and castes which are in ordinary use. I do not think the Government of India could perform a more acceptable service than to promote such an undertaking. Such a manual would not be without its use in India, but in England it would be invaluable. It would lie on the printer's table for constant and authoritative reference, and it would save the authors an infinity of research and botheration. Care should be taken that the transliterated spelling be given in parallel columns for general convenience.—" M.," in the *Friend of India*.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE MAHOMEDAN SYSTEM UPON THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The difficulty does not exist in Sir Bartle Frere's action or in the Government of India's probable policy. It is far more serious. It is to be found in the demand for slaves, not in their supply—in the Mahomedanism of India, Arabia and Persia, not in the rascality of the African coast. Neither Government nor the public will gauge this great question aright until they recognise the place which female slavery occupies in the system of the Koran as legalizing commerce between the sexes apart from marriage. It is not too much to say that the most powerful forces of Mahomedanism, as a creed and as a life, are directed to the support of the slave-trade and of slavery as the only means of feeding the innate sensuality of that system, which its founder so powerfully recommended by his example, and so emphatically justified by his alleged revelations. We willingly admit that, compared with the state of society which Mahomed found when he set up as a teacher, he improved the condition of woman. He possibly limited sensuality, he sought to modify slavery in practice. But these admissions must, unfortunately, be restricted by adding that all he did for woman related to her in her unmarried state, while practically all are married; that if he checked free intercourse in some directions he legalised it in others; and that his modification of slavery has practically worked to its increase and perpetuation for sexual purposes. And there is the vast fact—vast in its possibilities for so many millions since the Hegira—that He Whom Mahomet recognised as a Prophet of God, had six centuries before, impregnated society with vital principles which struck at the root at once of polygamy, of concubinage and slavery, which are so closely allied in the Mahomedan system. By example, by teaching and by the historic consequences of both, Mahomed has put upon his followers the yoke of debasing principles and practices from which Christ came to deliver the world, and has delivered all who have accepted His word.

For ourselves, believing slavery to be rooted in the sexual system enforced by Mahomed, we anticipate no lasting or spontaneous reformation from within Islam itself. Sir William Muir has shown only too conclusively, what all Moslem history and the present state of Mahomedan society confirms, that "female slavery, being a condition necessary to the legality of this illimitable indulgence, will never be put down, with a willing or heart co-operation, by any Mussulman community." Another point is that the issue by a slave girl is legitimate, and there are cases in which, apart altogether from simple desire of the indulgence, the privilege is highly prized for the sake of securing issue under circumstance in which additional wives are not desired. Remarkable instance have occurred even in this country.

It is well to keep the great difficulty arising from this state of things in view, and not to expect too much. By striving after too much we may fail of the hearty co-operation of the Mahomedan States on the Littoral. It is a noble mission to crush this inhuman traffic; but with a steady demand in every Mahomedan country bordering on Africa, and an endless supply across a narrow sea, the difficulties must be immense. So long as slavery is a doctrine of Islam we cannot dry up the demand; our efforts should be directed to checking the supply. But how India is to stop kidnapping, and the traffic on the coast of Africa, without establishing one or more settlements there, and puting it down by force of arms, we do not see. Admiral Cumming's orders are the beginning of the end.—*Friend of India.*

DRUNKENNESS IN MASULIPATAM.

There is an evil of great magnitude in existence in this town, which it would be a blessing if any cyclone could wash away. I mean the increase of grogshops and brandy drinking. It is really alarming to hear of the rapid increase of drunkenness. I hear that formerly only one man had a licence to retail brandy, and he was not permitted to sell more than a pint for medicinal purposes, and that was rarely granted. At present there are eight or ten licenced shops in a flourishing condition. The vendors carry on a brisk and respectable trade. You may see them sporting gold bangles, laced turbans, and sometimes riding in a tonjon, which are emblems of wealth and greatness. Their customers rank from the highest caste Brahmin to the lowest Sudra, if he can afford it, and include Hindoos high in office. The missionaries have laboured more than a score of years, and have not succeeded in gathering more than a handful of caste converts to eradicate the pernicious influence of caste. What they have failed to accomplish the fire-water has done within a few years with celerity; brandy has its converts who can be counted by some hundreds. It is for its votaries the great leveller of caste. It knows no distinction of persons. The Sudra shopman, who is esteemed a gentleman, sits at his table armed with brandy, old tom gin, of different qualities and prices; around him sit the Brahmin, the Banian and the Sudra in common fellowship, and pledge to each other's good health; all drink from the same cup. This cursed evil, unfortunately of European importation, is making sad havoc with the health and wealth of the once industrious and sober, and ruining youths even some who have been well educated. Drawn by the seductive voice of the tempter to drink a little for the stomach's sake, the thirst increases till a man becomes a confirmed drunkard. I have heard from the most reliable authority that it has become most fashionable for husbands and wives to drink brandy together and to offer it to their visitors and guests; not diluted with water or soda according to European custom, but neat; and not in small liqueur glasses, but in tumblers. They discard water and every other mixture as spoiling the taste and flavour of brandy. The country distilled liquor, which was once the fashion, is repudiated by these go-ahead men and women as fit only for Pariahs and poor Sudras. Notwithstanding, as evidence of the increase of drunkenness, the Abkarry contract has, I am informed, been sold at a price about four times higher than formerly, in addition to the large augmentation in the revenue by the importation and sale of brandy and other spirits. If Government have any compassion for the people of these lands, let them call for statistics, and discourage the easy access to the grogshops. Otherwise in a short time intemperance will reign supreme, and the wealth of the industrious will roll into the pockets of the spirit seller, whose traffic is just now in the ascendant. Unfortunately education, instead of discouraging the vice of intemperance, is removing those scruples and prejudices which used to check the Brahmin in the use of stimulants.—*Correspondent to Madras Mail.*

PARIS.

(Saturday Review.)

Paris and Lyons are perpetual thorns in the side of every French Government, and the present Government has succeeded in provoking at the same moment the wrath of both these great towns, or at least of the most violent and prominent part of their inhabitants. The indigation of Paris and Lyons is, indeed, primarily directed, not against M. Thiers and his Ministry, but against the majority of the Assembly; and M. Thiers is not regarded as an enemy, but as a weak friend, whose weakness is always betraying him into disastrous concessions. Since the suppression of the Commune, Paris has been kept in subjection. The state of siege is still maintained, the Mayors are appointed by the Government, as is the President of the Municipal Council, and the Assembly remains resolutely at Versailles. At last Lyons has been also reduced to subjection in the same way. The office of its municipal chief, the Central Mayor, is to be suppressed, and the mayors of each district are to be appointed by the Government. The functionary who has thus been deprived of the office of Central Mayor is a M. Barodet, who has been accustomed to ride on a very high horse indeed, declining to recognize any superiority in the authority of the Prefect of the Rhône, hoisting the red flag, and otherwise behaving as a democratic autocrat, and grievously wounding Conservative feelings. It so happens that in about a fortnight's time a new deputy is to be elected for Paris, and M. Thiers earnestly wished that M. De Rémusat, who, although a Minister, is not a deputy, should be elected. But the Paris Radicals have already set their affections on the ex-Mayor of Lyons, M. Barodet, and announce that he is to be their candidate. They do not wish, as they are good enough to explain, to humiliate the Government, but merely to give it a salutary warning. M. De Rémusat is to be defeated, and M. Barodet is to be returned, if they can manage it, in order that M. Thiers may understand that he must not trifle with the feelings of the eminent Republicans of Paris and Lyons, who would support him in every possible way if only he would always do exactly what they wished. M. Thiers does not at all like this lecture being given him, and he is feeling his way to see whether he cannot get enough support from the Moderate Republicans to start and carry M. De Rémusat. Probably it is not merely because he does not like to be thwarted, or because he thinks Paris ought willingly to return so eminent, moderate, and liberal a man as M. De Rémusat, that he views the candidature of M. Barodet with so much chagrin. He sees what a hindrance to the permanent establishment of the Republic may be caused by the capital insisting, in the present crisis of affairs, on making a hero of such a man as M. Barodet. Waverers will be easily persuaded that a Republic really means nothing less than a revival of the Commune, and the timidity of large classes may throw them into the hands of the reactionary parties. M. Gambetta appears to have been perfectly alive to the danger, and he resisted the nomination of M. Barodet as long as he could. It was only when he found that he could not stem the current that he determined to go with it, and suddenly announced in his journal that Paris was faithful to its historical mission, and had been prompted by a beautiful and generous inspiration to select M. Barodet, and to give France a new opportunity of recognizing the devotion and high political spirit prevailing in its capital. Good wine needs no bush; but then M. Barodet is by no means good wine, and this is the sort of bush that M. Gambetta thinks necessary to adorn the candidature of a man who he knows is utterly unfit to represent Paris, and whose success or defeat will equally cause all French Republicans who are not mere foolish fanatics an infinity of embarrassment. Of the two, M. Barodet's defeat will perhaps cause M. Gambetta least annoyance, and it will be easy for him to show that Paris has fulfilled its historical mission whoever may be returned.

The Conservatives naturally regard this struggle between M. Thiers and the Paris Radicals with the greatest complacency. If M. Barodet is defeated, a breach will be made, or rather the existing breach will be widened, between the President and the Extreme Left. If M. Barodet is returned, the true character of Republicans will be alleged to have been revealed beyond dispute when their hero of the day is a violent Lyons demagogue who has dared to contemplate arresting generals, has bearded Prefects and prohibited religious teaching. The Conservatives are fully entitled to make all the capital they can out of this candidature of M. Barodet. It shows that the leaders of the Republican party, of that party which desires the Republic for itself, and because of its inherent virtues, and not merely as the best means of living a quiet life, are powerless to resist the domination of a mob of noisy, foolish, violent men, and cannot understand the conditions on which the government of a great country must be carried on. The defeat of M. De Rémusat by M. Barodet would be a gain to the Conservatives that may sensibly alter their position in the eyes of France, unless they hasten to efface its memory by the commission of some new folly. But, although they are quite justified in using very strong language about the candidature of M. Barodet, it is not easy to see why they should object so strongly as they seem to do to the steps taken by his supporters. Two Committees of violent Republicans have been formed to promote his return, and one of these Committees has announced that he must comply with a *mandat* which it seeks to impose on him. The Conservatives see something very dreadful in the formation of these committees, and in the imposition of this *mandat*. But when we read the manifesto of the Committee, we find that this *mandat* means nothing but the exaction of a pledge that the selected candidate will labour for the early dissolution of the Assembly, the preservation of universal suffrage, the termination of the state of siege in Paris, and the proclamation of an amnesty. This is only the political programme of the party which hopes to win the election, and there is no country in which a candidate is not expected to accept the general political programme of his party. That Committees should be formed to determine an election seems terrible to the Conservatives simply because these Committees are not formed of men whom they like, and because they think, and perhaps not without justice, that it is out of such Committees that a revival of the Commune may spring. But what are Parisian electors to do to win an election against the Government? The city is in a state of siege, and all public meetings have hitherto been forbidden, even if, at the last moment, the Government may be inclined to permit them for the purposes of the coming election. For those who are willing to accept a Government candidate simply because he is the candidate of the Government no Committees are necessary. Nothing can be easier than to vote for a nominee of the existing authorities. But an Opposition must proclaim its existence, organize its strength, and marshal its forces. It must, in order to win, inspire its adherents with confidence, and confidence cannot be inspired among electors unless those who seek to win a triumph can show that they possess an adequate machinery working to a distinct end. The Conservatives, like most French parties, do not really know what they want. They would like to keep Paris in the subjection in which a petty departmental town used to be kept under the domination of an Imperial Préfet; and yet they cannot bring themselves to treat the inhabitants of the capital of France like a knot of dependent villagers. They wish, above all things, to preserve order, but they cannot make up their minds whether order means anything besides a licence to annoy, thwart, and injure their adversaries. The consequence is that the alienation between Paris and the majority of the Assembly continues almost unabated; and the only barrier to the expression of this alienation, the belief entertained by many even extreme politicians in Paris that M. Thiers was really their friend, and that the best way to aid their friend was to keep quiet, may melt away in the new turn of feeling to which the candidature of M. Barodet may give rise.

Some light has lately been thrown on the mode in which the pretensions of Paris are viewed in the provinces by a debate in the Assembly on a proposal made by the Government to institute fortifications for bases during the war. It is stated, the proposal was that 140 millions of indemnity should be granted to Paris, and 100 millions to the departments. The calculations as to how Paris and the departments would respectively stand under this arrangement, having regard to what had already been paid, to the total losses, and to the nature of the claims, were very intricate, and would scarcely interest any but Frenchmen. The general tenor of the discussion was, however, worth noticing, for the majority of the provincial deputies complained that Paris was treated unfairly well, and that while the departments were only to have thirty per cent. of their losses made good, Paris was to receive an indemnity which, according to some, reached nearly to fifty per cent. of its claims. The Government was as firm as it could be, and strongly opposed any increase of the grant; but in the end, after being beaten on a vote, it had to admit a compromise, and to allow the indemnity to the departments to be raised to 120 millions. There was not much virulence or bitterness on the part of the provincial deputies towards Paris. They were all proud of the figure Paris had made in the war, and as the larger part of the claim of Paris was founded on the payment of the eight millions sterling, exacted by the Germans at the date of the armistice, it was impossible to separate the consideration of the claims of Paris from the memories of the famous siege. But what the provincial deputies urged was that there were provincial towns which had suffered in proportion much more than Paris, and that it was very ungrateful as well as unjust to treat such places worse than Paris simply because they were not great cities. Paris, it was said, paid to the enemy four times the amount of its annual direct taxation, but Orleans and Le Mans paid six times, and Versailles five. Or, if the amount of suffering was to be the test, nothing that Paris had suffered was, said a deputy who was Mayor of Sedan in 1870, to be compared with the sufferings of place like Bazeilles, where the cloud of utter ruin had not even yet passed away from the life of the unhappy peasants But the deputies who urged these arguments did not affect to think only of the abstract justice of the case. They had before their minds what would be said in the provinces if Paris got too much. The Government, they observed, proclaimed that more could not be given, because the State could not possibly afford to give more. But then the Government proposes to increase the direct taxation of the departments, in order to make good a deficiency which is partly caused by the grant of these very indemnities. What would the burdened provincials say if they realized that their direct taxes were to be increased in order that Paris might be favoured, and get what would be denied to Orleans or Le Mans? Nor was this all. As one deputy remarked, the provincials see fine people go away from the country to Paris, and hear of them living there in a very grand way, and making fortunes, and enjoying every luxury; but then the quiet provincials comfort themselves by reflecting that big towns have their dangers, and that provincial life, if homely, is safe. What then would be the state of the provincial mind if it comprehended that the provinces were to pay extra taxes in order to make good the losses of Paris, and so to protect great people from the very dangers of the capital, the thought of which has infused contentment into so many rural bosoms? Such were the arguments of this typical member of the majority of the Assembly, and if he had spoken volumes, he could not have better expressed the mixture of admiration and jealousy with which Paris is regarded in the country districts of France.

THE TEA-TABLE TRAGEDY.

We've got Delirium Tea-mens,
My Miriam and me——"
"You've got Delirium Tea-mens!
Now what's that maladie?
Sure not Delirium Tremens
With a *tre* and not a *tea*?"

"O, no! I never boozed
Sweet ale, or bitter bree—
My brains I ne'er abused
With hollands or whiskie;
Nor hath my wife infused
Brandy in her Bohea."

"Then doubtless it is Robur
Inspires thy wife and thee
To stray with steps unsober
And laugh delirjouslie?"
"O, no! it is not Robur,
The Spirit of the Tea.

"'Twas through a blind devotion,
My Miriam, for me,
That you conceived the notion
That, saving only tea,
Unwholesome was the potion
Of all the drinks that be.

"So, at thy strict injunction,
All other drinks that be,
Without the least compunction,
Resigning instantly,
I turned my every function—
Intelligent—on tea.

"Nay, not one moment wasting,
The more to pleasure thee,
With eager footstep hasting
At sunrise to the Sea,
I fell at once a-tasting
Each fresh imported tea.

"And now I nibbled 'Assam'
'Moning' at two-an'-three,
And, now, with lingual spasm,
Lapped up Gunpowder Tea,
Until I felt *sick passim*
Through all my entity.

"Yet still I set fresh eyes on,
And tasted, fast and free,
Teas from each far horizon
Of Inde and eke Chinee,
Till I chanced upon 'Young Hyson,'
The finest of green tea.

"And, O! so sweet his savour!
'Hi! Captain Chinee,'
I cried; 'come, what's to pay for
All of your Hyson Tea?'
'For all our "Finest Flavour,"
A thousand pounds,' quoth he.

"I paid it—every shilling,
My Miriam, for thee;
And sev'ral waggons filling
With chests of Hyson Tea—
My own with transport thrilling—
Drove back to Finsburie.

"Then down we sat together,
My Miriam, did not we,
Regardless what the weather
In London Town might be?
Yes; down we sat together
To make our Hyson Tea.

"What joy we then evinced,
What fine felicitie,
As she the tea-pot rinsed,
And I spooned in the tea.
What raptures we evinced—
What gusts of gamesome glee!

"Then pouring from the kettle
Warm water plenteouslie,
We let Young Hyson settle—
Aye, left Young Hyson free
T' expand his pea-green petal
Beneath a pink Cosie.

"Then cup on cup of Hyson
We drained exstatic'lly,
Not knowing he was pizen
Quaffed in such quantitie:
Now, wasn't that unwise in
My Miriam and me?

"Until at last my Miriam
From her tenth cup of tea
Upstarting from delirium
Extremely suddenly—
In dreadful D. Tea-lirium—
Addressed herself to me:

"'Behold the Green-Tea Devil,
As green as green can be,
Is leading up his revel
Across your cup of tea.
Beware! or he will bevil
Your nose against your knee!'

"I looked—and saw Young Hyson—
I saw him * * *
A-ah! I see!
O, spare me, fine Young Hyson—
Have—mercy—upon—me!
O, O! not that cup of pizen!
Help! help! help! help!"

"I see,
You've got Delirium Tea-mens
From drinking too much tea."

—*Punch.*

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